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[VOL. VII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

In another part of our paper will be found an article, which appeared in the official Journal *Lucero*, relative to the taking possession of the above islands by the British. We have given a full translation of it, conceiving it to convey the sentiments of the Government upon this important affair.

It is not for us to enter into any argument to endeavour to prove who is the rightful claimant to the territory in question. Hitherto the Falkland Islands have been of little use to any one, except to cause contention; and indeed it might be supposed that the genius of discord had dropped them into the sea for that purpose. It seems most unaccountable that the British Government should not have notified to that of this Republic its intention to take *sovereign possession* of the said islands, and that the first intelligence received in Buenos Ayres of such a design should be by private letters from Rio Janeiro; and although these letters came from a most respectable quarter, yet the news was not generally credited. We think that few reflecting men will attempt to justify the rather unceremonious manner by which, according to the present aspect of the affair, these islands have been taken possession of; and we feel confident that his Majesty's Government will give a satisfactory explanation thereon. Such explanation is due to the Government and people of this country, and to 5000 British residents here, not to mention the amount of British property in Buenos Ayres.

There are many respectable foreigners in this city who, not disputing upon the right of the British to the Falkland Islands, yet complain of the manner in which that right has been recently enforced. The excitement in Buenos Ayres, in consequence of this event, has not diminished. The daily papers contain various acrimonious communications relative thereto. England may be reviled, but the candid will ever allow that,

“She has done this State some service.”

Hereafter we may recur to this subject, but assuredly not by way of replication.

It will be seen by our marine list that H. B. M.'s ship *Clio* has arrived at Montevideo, from the Falkland Islands. She did not leave any force there, but we understand that Captain Ooslow empowered Mr. William Dickson, late storekeeper to Mr. Lewis Vernet, to hoist the British flag on the Islands when any vessel came in sight.

The following is an extract of a letter received in this city from the United States, dated 25th October, 1832:

“I have received intelligence which I could not believe if I had it not from *undoubted* authority. It is, that England has presented to the Government of the United States an official pro-

test or notification that it is the rightful owner of the Falkland Islands; that Spain has only held them upon sufferance ever since the year 1774. I will not enter upon any remarks upon the singularity of this political arrangement, which has been kept secret for 58 years; it will no doubt soon come to light, and may occasion a serious disturbance between the Governments.”

In a communication inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 24th inst. are the following documents, from which it would appear that the British Government, in the year 1774, had proposed to Spain to abandon the Falkland Islands:

“By the annexed official document Y. E. is authorised to inform the Governor of the Falkland Islands relative to the offer made by the Court of London to abandon the establishment which it has in the Great Falkland. I advise you of this by order of the King, &c. Aranjuez, 9th April, 1774.

“R. Julian de Arriaga.”

“The Court of London has lately offered to abandon the establishment which it has on the Great Falkland, withdrawing thence the few troops and people she has there. The King notifies to you this event, in order that you may act with prudence and caution to see if the English abandon the said establishments without forming any new ones in their neighbourhood, and to inform yourself from time to time whether they return to the said place or not, informing me of every particular that may happen, &c. Aranjuez, 9th April, 1774.

“To the Governor of the Falkland Islands.”

The communication then state, that “these documents plainly evince that England had offered to Spain to abandon, as she did in fact abandon, the Falkland Islands; and if the Republic, since the epoch of its emancipation, has succeeded to Spain in exercising its authority in them, the English Government, in the same manner that it respected the authority of Spain, ought to respect that of the Republic.”

The nine mutineers, from the Falkland Islands, were landed on Sunday morning last, under a guard of marines. They were doubly ironed and handcuffed. A considerable crowd had collected on the beach to see them.

Captain Wilder has been appointed to the command of the national schooner of war *Sarandi*.

A decree, dated 24th inst. appoints General Elias Galvan as Inspector General.

Notice from the Police Office.

The public is informed, that until the fruit is perfectly in season, it is forbidden for any one to sell it in the streets without a ticket from the Commissary of the Central Market.

We have to thank our friends for a variety of newspapers of the United States to the middle of November last. The said papers are much occupied with electioneering news. The re-election of General Jackson, by a great majority, as President of the United States, is certain, and also of Mr. Van Ruren as Vice-President.

MONTEVIDEO.

Journals from the above city to 19th inst. were received by the *Aguila Primera*. The Government had issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Oriental State, dated Montevideo, 14th inst. stating that the anarchists were endeavouring again to create civil war; that the Government was prepared, and felt every confidence that the people would join to put down any attempt at insurrection.

A proclamation from the emigrants of the Oriental State, dated Coast of the Uruguay, 1st inst. has been circulated in Montevideo and other parts of the Oriental Republic. It calls upon the people to free themselves from the oppression of the tyrant Fructuoso Rivera. That the expatriation of various citizens, the defrauding the public treasury, the cowardly sacrifice of the illustrious victims Bustamante and 8 other Orientals, are crimes which merit severe punishment. That the General Assembly of the Republic has no moral attributes; in fact that half a dozen bad men rule the country.

The proclamation is long, and is stated to have been printed in Rio Grande; but the Government seem so little to dread its effects, that they have ordered copies of it to be circulated in all the departments of the Republic. They have also forwarded a remonstrance to the authorities of Brazil upon the supposed connivance of the Commandant of the Rio Grande frontier with the emigrants, and it is stated that the said Commandant, Colonel Bento Gonzales da Silva, has been recalled to Puerto Alegre.

A new periodical was about to appear at Montevideo, entitled the *Investigador*.

It is said that the indigo plant has been discovered in the department of Paysandú, in the territory of the Oriental State, and that it is indigenous to the country. Great benefits are therefore contemplated thereon.

The Adelaide brought Montevideo journals to 24th inst. but they contain no intelligence of importance. From other sources we learn that General Rondeau has been named as Minister Plenipotentiary from the Government of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay to that of the Argentine Republic.

The Brazilian brig St. Domingo, Eneas, bound to Rio Janeiro, had put back to Montevideo.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At a sitting on 24th inst. the remainder of the articles of the law relative to the stamp duties were, after some discussion, approved of.

Mr. Fox, H. B. M.'s late Minister Plenipotentiary to this Republic, arrived at Montevideo a few days since in the brig *Hartford*, having visited several parts of the coast of the Banda Oriental.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

(From the *Lucero* of the 21st inst.)

"The same motives which induced us to defer the announcement of the aggressions of a naval officer of the United States, have determined us to observe a like circumspection in the no less scandalous aggression executed at the same place by one of his Britannic Majesty's vessels of war.

England, one of the most liberal nations of the globe, and who in the acknowledgment of our independence took precedence of all the other European Powers, and sent agents to draw closer the friendly relations between us. England, or rather its Government, wanting in faith to treaties, and in the face of the positive protestations of friendship so often expressed by their own Sovereigns in autographs preserved in our archives, has surreptitiously seized on one of our possessions, without more formalities than are used in countries appertaining to savages or in deserts.... We will relate the facts, and leave our readers to form their own opinions thereon.

On the 2d inst. at 9 in the morning, anchored in the port of San Louis de la Soledad H. B. M.'s corvette *Clio*, whose mysterious departure from Rio Janeiro had been announced in the public papers. Captain Pinedo, who was on board the *Sarandi* in the same port, fulfilling the duties of hospitality as a superior officer of this Government, in a place where our flag was displayed, sent two of his officers to offer to Captain Onslow, of the *Clio*, any services he might need during his stay in those seas. The answer of Captain Onslow to this act of urbanity was, that "he had come from Rio Janeiro, in company with a frigate of 44 guns, in order to take possession of the Falkland Islands, which belonged to H. B. M., and that he had positive orders to hoist the British flag within 24 hours, and which he had effected in the other ports of the Islands."

The Captain of the *Sarandi*, to whom it had been intimated to haul down the Argentine flag and retire, asked if Great Britain had declared war against the Argentine Republic, and what motive it could have to occupy one of its islands in the Atlantic? to which Captain Onslow replied, that upon his honour he could assure him there was no war; on the contrary, that friendship and commerce would continue the same as ever.

The Captain of the *Sarandi*, yielding thus to circumstances and to superior force, confined himself to repeated protests against the occupation of a part of our dominions, and left those coasts where he had witnessed the humiliation of his flag.

Those acts which would not be extraordinary in the life of a Cortez, or of a Pizarro, and which no modern people would wish to see recorded in their history, are those which characterize the second infraction of the most sacred rights of the Republic, on the part of those who pretend to be its friends.

We exceedingly regret to have to harbour doubts relative to the principles which direct the proceedings of the Cabinet of St. James's. We considered the English not only as the oldest, but also as the most constant and sincere defenders of our rights, and it is grievous to find ourselves insulted by the friends and successors of the illustrious Canning, who sustained our independence with so much constancy in opposition to the Bourbons of Spain, who pretended to keep us in the state of colonies, and to those of France, who proposed to monarchize us.

Is it then England, which we had fancied as the cradle of liberty and European civilization, who has thus given to the New World the spectacle of so rude a violation of the territory of the Argentine Republic?

If it considered itself entitled to invade us, did it want agents to state it? What motive could have made it desist from negotiations when this same affair was on the tapis? When our Government had resolved to appoint a political and military Commandant of the Falkland Islands, Mr. Fox, Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. M., invoking the pretended rights of the Crown of England over those Islands, protested against this appointment. It might be that he was not satisfied with the answer given him; but he might have declared that England would be under the necessity of recurring to force. Such are the modes of proceeding among civilized people, and it is very extraordinary, to give it no other term, that England respected it in its discussion with Holland, but forgot it when

treating with Buenos Ayres. How many intimations and explanations have preceded the sailing of the Anglo-Gallic fleet to commence operations on the Scheldt. Does the English Ministry arrogate to itself the right to classify the prerogatives of nations and to decide upon the grade of consideration which they merit?

Upon whatever side the occupation of the Falkland Islands is viewed, not a single reason can be discovered to justify it, even supposing the rights of sovereignty claimed by England are well founded. But we feel confident that the Government of Buenos Ayres will occupy itself in proving the unsubstantiality of the claim, exacting due reparation for the outrage offered to a friendly flag; and that, yielding to the principles of universal right which prevail among civilized people, it will not depart from the system of moderation it has followed until the present moment in its discussions with foreign states, so that although the confidence which it places in the sentiments of justice of the English people should be frustrated, it will renew the example of the Macedonian matron, who appealed from *Philip to Philip again*; and should this not be sufficient, it will seek the means of existing ever with honour."

A communication appeared in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of the 21st inst., headed in English as follows:

"Our great and good friend the King of Great Britain and Ireland is not acting like a friend; he wants to play the master; (this tone does not suit him well, for if power be now in his hands, justice shall ever be in ours; and our rights, I assure it, can never be overcome by his power.)"

This communication states that the King of Great Britain and Ireland, who had taken the name of great and good friend, was not acting like one; and furthermore avers that England having broken the ties of friendship with this Republic, the subjects of that nation had no right to the privileges and exceptions which had been conceded to them by treaty, the violent occupation of the Falkland Islands having rendered that treaty null and void.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 29d inst. contains a communication signed P. C. G., which, after alluding to the extraordinary event of the English taking possession of the Falkland Islands, refers to an extract from an English journal purporting to be an answer given by the Turkish Government to the British Ambassador at Constantinople, when Great Britain proffered her mediation to terminate the war between the Port and Russia; and states that in the year 1792 Mr. Grey, now Lord Grey, read the said document to the House of Commons, declaring it to be genuine. The said extract abuses poor Old England "up hill and down dale," asserting that Christian nations are all bad enough, but that England is the worst of the whole, avarice being her sole God; and that the Christian faith which she professes is only an hypocritical mask. This harangue of the Turcoman is very long. We have perused many similar tales, and it recalls to mind one of them (but we cannot at this moment recollect where we read it), in which a Turkish Ambassador, on his arrival in England, writes to his master the Sultan that he had got amongst the most deceitful race of people that ever existed; that on his landing at Portsmouth the Port Admiral waited upon him, expressing his sorrow that he (the Ambassador) should have been at sea in the storm which had happened a few days previous; "but would you believe it (says the astonished Turk), notwithstanding this sorrow, I saw the hypocritical varlet laughing heartily a few moments afterwards." On getting to London, el Señor Ambassador hired a house, the owner of which told him to make the House his own.

Accordingly he knocked two rooms into one, in order to admit more air. The deceitful owner, however, kicked up a dreadful *bobbery*—told him "he would have no such doings in his house, and to pack up his traps and be off."

The poor ill-used Turk continues his narrative, stating that he was introduced to a nobleman's family in London, who informed him that himself and all his family were at the command of his Excellency; "but," says the Ambassador, "I only asked him to lend me one of his daughters for a few days, when he fell into a violent passion and threatened to kick me out of the house."

House of Representatives.

A communication was read, dated 15th inst. signed by the Governor, Juan Ramon Balcarce, and by the Minister of Finance, José C. Lagos, stating that the Government was convinced that the public treasury, so far from being enabled to support any new expenses, must provide other resources to meet the ordinary disbursements of the Province and discharge the debt which pressed so heavily upon the public treasury. They therefore conceive it their duty to submit to the House a project, in order to apply to the public service those taxes which were instituted to form a sinking fund for the redemption of Bank notes.

At a sitting of the 18th inst. a project of law was presented by Señor Obligado, and referred to the Committee of Finance. The purport of the project is to suspend for the present the law of 29th November, 1831, by which the Treasury is compromised from January of the present year to appropriate 50,000 dollars monthly to the sinking fund for the redemption of Bank notes. The project likewise proposes that the taxes which had been voted for the said purpose be paid to the Treasury; and that on the first and third quarters of each year the proceeds of the taxes be dedicated to the fund for the annihilation of the Bank notes, and those of the second and fourth quarters to the sinking fund for the redemption of the public funds.

A discussion took place relative to the distinctive badges to be worn by the Brigadier Generals of the province.

Señor Perada stated that the nation being now under the system of federation, and each province forming a sovereign and independent state, the province of Buenos Ayres had a right to select its own peculiar insignia. Therefore the Brigadier Generals that she might establish ought to wear the said insignia, and not that of the nation, which had hitherto been the case.

Señor Pedro Pablo Vidal was of opinion that not one of the colours which had accompanied the armies of the country to victory should be set aside.

Señor Baldomero Garcia said that uniformity in the dress of military officers was an essential quality.

Some other observations took place and the subject dropped, and the House sanctioned a decree relative to the uniform to be worn by the Brigadier Generals of the province.

A communication, signed by the Governor and by the Minister Victorio Garcia de Zuñiga, was read, acknowledging the receipt of the note from the House in answer to that of the ex-Governor, Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, upon the necessity of creating funds for the protection of the new line of frontier, &c. &c. and stating that the Government are convinced of the urgent necessity of the case, relying upon the House to take the subject into its immediate consideration.

The project of law relative to the stamp duties was then taken into consideration, and after some remarks, the first and second articles of the said project were sanctioned by the House; and the hour being late, an adjournment took place.

At a sitting on 21st inst. the discussion was resumed upon the project of law relative to the stamp duties, and the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th articles were sanctioned after a few observations. A debate then arose upon the 11th article respecting passports.

Señor Pedro Pablo Vidal said that when the necessities of the country were not so great as at the present moment, passports to go beyond sea were 9 dollars each. In his opinion those passports ought now to be 15 dollars for each prin-

cial person. This would be an indirect mode to prevent emigration.

Señor *Anchorena* said that experienced proved that when passports were at so high a price, persons found means to quit the country without them.

Señor *Vidal*, in reply, stated that the zeal of the Captain of the Port and the employés at the Marine Office would render such evasion difficult if not impossible.

Señor *Argerich* was of opinion, that to travel in the interior of this province no passport ought to be required, because no one ought to pay for going out of his own house.

Señor *Ignacio Martinez* thought that the law ought clearly to express whether or not it be necessary to have a passport in order to travel to the interior of the province.

Señor *Senillosa* opposed this specification, because it would render obligatory an act which now is not so. Some preferred paying for a passport, conceiving it afforded them greater security. Others passed and repassed to their country establishments without supposing such a safeguard at all necessary.

The House then decided that passports and licenses to travel into the interior and by the rivers shall be two dollars for each principal person, and one for children and servants; and that passports to go beyond sea shall be fifteen dollars for each principal person, and two for the rest.

The consideration of the remainder of the articles of the stamp law was then adjourned.

FEMALE BENEFICENT SOCIETY.—The ladies recently elected members, or Lady Patronesses, of the above society have each addressed a communication to the Lady President of the society, stating their acceptance of office, and

their readiness to render every assistance in their power to an institution so important to the country. One of the new members (Doña Josefa Diaz de Calvo) stated that, although she was surrounded by ten young children, who occupied almost the whole of her time, yet the duties of humanity, and those due to her country, had determined her to make every sacrifice and to accept the employment to which she had been elected.

The frank conduct of these ladies might serve as an example to many official characters of the other sex.

Lord Ponsonby has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary of H. B. M. to the Sublime Porte. His Lordship, since the year 1828, has filed the same situation near the *Argentine Republic, Brazil, Belgium, and Naples.* We hope the *houries* of "Moslem land" will not entirely drive from his Lordship's memory the Buenos Ayrean fair.

WILL OF MR. WILLIAM HICKINGTON, PROVED IN THE DEANERY COURT OF YORK, 1772.

<p>This is my last will, I insist on it still, So sneer on and welcome And e'en laugh your fill. I, William Hickington, of Port of Pockington, Do give and bequeath, As free as I breathe, To thee, Mary Joram, The queen of my haram,</p>	<p>My cash and cattle, With every chattel, To have and to hold, Come heat or come cold, Sans hindrance or strife, (Tho' thou art not my wife,) As witness my hand, Just here as I stand, This 13th of July, In the year seventy — Signed, &c. W. HICKINGTON.</p>
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FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 24th OF JANUARY, 1833.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH. Brig Hannah, Barrell, Brig Iris, Pagan, Schooner brig Reindeer, Owen, Schooner-brig Tampico, Weston, Brig Fairy, Stevenson, Brig Mitrant, Nicholson, Brig George Bentinck, M'Kinney, Brig Susannah, Dunn, Brig Sarah, Buck, Schooner Rapid, Ross.	Parlane, Macalister & Co. Horne & Alsogaray, M'Cracken & Jamieson, Dickson & Co. Sallsbury, Davis & Co., John Harratt & Sons, Parlane, Macalister & Co. Samuel Lafone & Co. Alfred Barber,	Loading for Liverpool. Discharging. Loading for Falmouth, for orders. Loading for Liverpool. Loading for Liverpool. Loading for Falmouth for orders. Discharging. Discharging. Uncertain.
AMERICAN. Ship Six Brothers, Coit, Ship Sheandoah, Rose, Ship Galen, Cooksey, Brig Canto, Sayers, Brig Delta, Elwell, Brig Burdett, Smith, Brig Laurel, Francis, Barque Elizabeth, Baldwin, Brig Cambrian, Goodhue, Brig Baltimore, Cowplaud, Brig Erie, Pininger, Brig Sanders, Cushing, Schooner La Plata, Gatchell.	Daniel Gowland & Co. Hodgson & Robinson, Daniel Gowland & Co. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. J. J. Kieck, Grogan, Peacock & Morgan, Dorr, Keincke & Lees, Daniel Gowland & Co. Daniel Gowland & Co. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Grogan, Peacock & Morgan, Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging. Discharging. Discharging. Discharging. Loading for Havana. Loading for N. York, calling at Montevideo. Loading for Valparaiso. Loading for Boston. Loading for N. York, calling at Montevideo. Loading for New York. Loading for Havana. Loading for Baltimore.
FRENCH. Brig Courier du Brazil, Roturier, Brig Prosper, Darlan, Barque Philantropo, Goubie, Brig Nanine, Thibot, SARDINIAN. Brig Misericordia de Dios, Maguone, Polacre Virtud, Gazolo, Polacre Estela Matintina, Morice, Ship Bannanier, Pauza, Schooner Esperanza, Puzzoli.	Rodriguez and Co. Blanc & Constantine, S. Lezica Bros. Bertram, De Lisle & Co.	Loading for Havre de Grace. Santos, to load for Valparaiso. Santos, to load for Valparaiso. Discharging.
NEAPOLITAN. Brig Ferrer, Castellano, TUSCAN. Schooner-brig Valiente, Quexada, HAMBURG. Ship Heinrich Johann, Blohm, Ship Sophia, Lafrenz, Barque Courier, Hinrichsen, HANOVERIAN. Brig Graf Munster, Tjark Deetjen, ROMAN. Brig Concordia, Buratini, BREMEN. Brig Cesar, Deetjen, BRAZILIAN. Brig Bella Juanita, Pereira, Patache Danubio, Cardoso, Brig Ninfa, L. J. Maria, Schooner-brig Nuevo Yermal, Pacheco, Zonaca Riode Yacuhay, J. B. de Moros, Schooner Bella Angelica, Carvalho,	Alejandro Martinez, Pedro A. Plomer, Pedro A. Plomer, Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. P. Z. Zumaran, Pedralbes & Cabot, F. Berdier, Bertram, De Lisle & Co. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. S. Lezica Bros. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Rodrigues & Co. S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for Cadiz and Genos. Loading for Cadiz and Genoa. Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona. Montevideo and Cape de Verdes. Loading for Rio Janeiro. Discharging. Loading for Rio Janeiro. Loading for Havana. Discharging. Loading for Conception, Chili Loading for Havana. Discharging. Brazils. Discharging. Brazils. Brazils. Rio Grande. Loading for Rio Grande. Discharging.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.
Corvette Pylades, Captain Edward Blanckley.
AMERICAN.
Corvette Lexington, Captain M'Keever.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The Oriental schooner *Ceres*, which arrived at this port on the 23d inst. was the Sardinian schooner *Mariete*, from Genoa, and changed her flag at Montevideo.

The American brig *Orient*, Ellis, was cleared at New York on 14th November, bound to Cape de Verdes and Buenos Ayres.

The arrival of the American schooner *Sun*, Captain Thomas P. Trott, at Montevideo, was in consequence of her being warned off the coasts of the Falkland Islands by the national schooner of war *Sarandi*.

H B M's ship *Pylades* fired a salute of 13 guns, on the 21st inst. which was returned from the Port by a like number.

Passenger in the ship *George Bentinck*, from Liverpool, Mr. John D. Murphy.

ARRIVALS.

At Haana.
About 27th October, American brig *Edward*, Calder, from Buenos Ayres 28th August.

About 23d August, American ship *Romulus*, Barker, from Montevideo 16th August.

At Boston.
On 1st November, American brig *Navarino*, Weeks, from Buenos Ayres 27th August.

At New York.
On 18th November, American schooner-brig *Emily Cook*, Rogers, from Buenos Ayres 18th August, Montevideo 7th September, Maldonado.

At Montevideo.
Jan. 15—Brazilian schooner *San Rique*, from St. Catherine.

16th—British brig *Hartford*, from Buenos Ayres, Coloniz, &c.

American schooner *Sun*, from the Falkland Islands.

18th—American barque *Superior*, Smith, from New York 17th November, general cargo, to Stanley, Black & Co.

19th—American barque *Cornelia*, Holmes, from New York 20th November, Rio Janeiro 10th inst. with 1450 barrels flour and general cargo, to James Noble.

French brig *Deux Freres*, from Havre de Grace 15th November.

French brig *Nouveau Perseverance*, from Bordeaux 19th November, to Robillard & Co.

H B M's ship *Clio*, from the Falkland Islands 10th inst.

20th—American brig *Sophia*, Frazier, from Philadelphia, about 18th November. Passengers, Mr. Bayard, and four others.

Sailed from Montevideo.
January 11—American schooner *Bethial*, for Rio Grande.

13th—Brazilian brig *Orestes*, for Parnagua.

14th—American barque *Gouverneur Von Scholten*, Pullen, for Havana.

19—H B M's packet *Cockatrice*, for Rio Janeiro.

American ship *Hamilton*, Langdon, for Philadelphia.

Brazilian brig *St. Domingo*, Eneas, for Rio Janeiro.

Vessels spoken.

On the 19th December, in lat 30, 24, S. by French brig *Nanine*, British barque *Mersey*, Campbell, from Buenos Ayres 25th November. Maldonado 10th December, bound to the Havana.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

The Hamburg ship which arrived on the 17th inst. is the *Heinrich Johann*, Blohm, from Hamburg 22d September, Bonavista 1st December, Montevideo 14th inst. in ballast, to Bertram, De Lisle & Co. She was inserted *Sophia* in our last, by mistake.

January 19.—*Wind E. N. E.—slight rain at night.*
Arrived, British schooner *Rapid*, Ross, from the Falkland Islands 5th inst. She had on board the 9 mutineers from the said Islands.

National diete *Atabualpa*, from Montevideo 18th inst. with 490 barrels of flour to J. J. Barbosa.

13 sail of small craft from the Parana and Uruguay.

January 20.—Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner *Aguila Primera*, Cuneo, from Montevideo 19th, to A. Martinez.

Oriental schooner *Flor de Mercedes*, from Mercedes.

National schooner (pilot boat) *Star of the South*, from a cruise in the river.

Sailed, British barque *Helvellyn*, Boadle, for Liverpool, despatched by Horne & Alsogaray, with 4459 dry hides, 5040 salted do. 42,486 horns, 15,000 horn tips, 58 bales, with 1090½ doz. sheep skins, 13 do. with 2755 vicuña skins, 5 do. with 310 doz. deer skins, 3 do. with 60 doz. viscacha do, 5 do. with 251 doz. doe do. 10 do. with 1359 doz. chinchilla do, 100 do. with 2683 arrobas of horse hair, 50 pipes, 10 half do. and 1200 arrobas of tallow, 20 arrobas raisins, 4 barrels chicarrone.

Oriental schooner *Flor del Rio*, Costas, for Montevideo.

January 21.—Wind E.—nearly a gale in the afternoon. Arrived, H. B. M.'s ship *Pyldes*, (18 guns) Captain Edward Blanckley, from Montevideo 19th inst. Passengers, Mr. Tornquist and Sr. Calado.

United States corvette *Lexington*, Captain M'Keever, from Montevideo 19th inst. Passenger, Mr. Thomas P. Trott.

Brazilian schooner *Bella Angelica*, Carvalho, from Puerto Alegre 13th inst. Rio Grande 17th, with 630 tierces of yerba, &c. to A. M. Pintos.

Sailed, Brazilian schooner brig *Leolinda*, for Rio Grande. She had sailed on 16th inst. and put back on 18th with loss of anchors and cables.

National schooner pilot boat *Star of the South*, on a cruise in the river.

10 sail of small craft to the N.

January 22.—Wind E.—strong.

No arrivals nor sailings

January 23.—Wind E.—strong.

Arrived, American ship *Galen*, Cooksey, from Baltimore 25th November, Montevideo 22d inst. with a general cargo and 97,652 feet of plank, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

American brig *Cameo*, Sayers, from Island of Mayo 27th November, Montevideo 20th inst. with 104 moyos salt, and a general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Oriental schooner *Ceres*, Cristoval Carnella, from Montevideo 22d inst. with a general cargo, to order.

Hamburg ship *Sophia*, Lafrenz, from the Island of Mayo 26th November, Montevideo 22d inst. with 1490 fanegas of salt, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

January 24.—Wind E.—strong.

Arrived, Roman brig *Concordia*, Buratini, from St. Catharines 14th inst. with rice, plank, &c. to Rodriguez, & Co.

January 25.—Wind E.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner *Adelaide*, Bisso, from Montevideo 24th, to J. S. Lyons.

British brig *Catherine Ann*, Norrie, from Montevideo 24th inst. with general cargo to Samuel Lafone & Co. She discharged part of her cargo from Liverpool at Montevideo.

Only a few weeks ago we recorded in our columns the murders of two of our countrymen, and it is this day our melancholy duty to make known to the public the particulars of a third.

Mr. JOHN M'LEA, a native of Scotland, formerly connected with the establishment of Messrs. Jackson, Barker & Co. of this city, lately in the employment of Thomas Whitfield, Esq., had occasion, about a fortnight ago, to ride towards Barracas. He left town between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, and, overtaking an acquaintance, proceeded along with him half way to the bridge. He then remarked that as he thought it too late and dangerous to go so far as he intended that night, he would return to town. On his way back he had reached it, it is supposed, a little to the northward of Mr. Brittain's quinta, in Reconquista street, when he was attacked and received two stabs from a knife immediately below the stomach. It was not later than half-past eight o'clock when he was seen coming, on foot, across the road, towards the cottage opposite this quinta; he called to a person standing in front of the one occupied as a pulperia that he had been stabbed, and on

reaching the door, he dropped down. Being conveyed to the house, assistance was immediately procured, and by the help of care and the eminent medical skill engaged in his behalf, considerable hopes were entertained that, notwithstanding the serious nature of his wounds, he would survive; but in spite of every effort to save him, after lingering nearly a fortnight from the time of the assault, he sunk at last its unfortunate victim. Nothing is yet known that seems calculated to explain the object and motive of the party or parties concerned in this daring and murderous outrage, or likely to lead to their detection. This mysteriousness is the more remarkable, considering that it must have been committed almost within hearing of the neighbourhood, at a most frequented part of the road, and absolutely before the close of day.

His remains were conveyed to the Protestant cemetery, accompanied by a large concourse of his countrymen. This numerous attendance was pleasing, both as showing the very general sympathy excited on his account, and as proving the abhorrence with which all respectable foreigners view the frequency of such barbarities, and the wanton hazard to which life and property are thus exposed.

The decease was a young man of superior intelligence and most respectable character. He arrived in this country about three years ago, unknown to almost any one; very soon, however, his upright conduct and mild agreeable manners recommended him not only to the confidence and respect of his employers, but to the goodwill and regard of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. To his distressed relatives it must afford a pleasing consolation to know that there are none who were acquainted with him but feel unmingled regret for his unprovoked and untimely fate.

A Revolutionary movement took place in Pernambuco the beginning of Triumphant last. The mutineers were at first triumphant, but on the 15th of said month a respectable force had gone against them, which it was thought would restore tranquillity.

Mr. A. J. Barbosa, Juur. (late Consul General of Brazil to this Republic, and family,) sailed on the 20th inst. in the *Flor del Rio* for Montevideo, intending to reside in that city, in consequence of the death of Señor Mello, father-in-law to Mr. Barbosa.

THE WEATHER.—Boisterous easterly winds have succeeded the late intense heat, and these winds have prevailed during the week—the thermometer 74 a 79.

THE ALAMEDA.—This promenade had a number of fashionable visitors on Sunday evening last, including some very lovely belles.

BATHING.—The rough winds lately have scared away the lady bathers. Indeed the bathing season is fast approaching its close.

The band of the regiment of Cazadores performed several pieces of music on Sunday evening last in front of the mansions of Generals E. Martinez and Rolon. They played the battle march of *Iuzáingo*, but in a very indifferent style to what we have heard it in Buenos Ayres. The calm night attracted a number of ladies to the balconies.

The wooden house recently erected at the water-side, close to the Alameda, and used as a butcher's shop, was removed on Thursday last by order of the Police.

THEATRE.

There have been one or two plays during the week, but we did not attend, as the bill was not of sufficient attraction to counterbalance the inconvenience of the great heat. Señor Casacuberta and Señora Matilda Diez performed last evening in the tragedy of *Aristodemo*. We were told the house was only thinly attended.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISS WIGGENS begs leave to announce to the ladies of Buenos Ayres that it is her intention to commence business as Dress Maker, at No. 25 calle de Venezuela; and she hopes, by strict attention and a constant supply of the newest fashions from London, to merit their patronage.

FOR SALE,

PRICE 3 DOLLARS,

THE *Guia de la Ciudad y Almanaque de Comercio de Buenos Ayres* for the year 1833. Apply at No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo.

NOTICE.

THE Seats in the Scottish Presbyterian Chapel are now to be let for the present current year. Those who are desirous of obtaining sittings can be accommodated by applying to Mr. James Hart, No. 58, called de Batacras, where a plan of the Chapel may be seen.

By order of the Committee.

D. MACKENZIE, Secretary.

January 12th, 1833.

ON SALE,

Calle de Maypu, No. 14,

At very reduced prices,

HURDLES for garden fences, garden rollers, kitchen ranges, cast iron wheelbarrow trundles, anvils, smiths' bellows, nails assorted, horse-shoe nails, copper and mason preserving pans, cast iron cart bushes, single and pipe bolted English lime, Roman cement, mastic, lathick paint, shower baths, patent pumps, truck wheels for sawdross, and a variety of other hardware, cutler, carpenter's tools, &c.

NOTICE.

THE Committee of the Presbyterian Church and Congregation, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. W. TORREY, having made permanent arrangements for the continuance of the Service at the Chapel, No. 33, calle de la Catedral, would inform those not connected with the Congregation as subscribers, and desirous of becoming so, that they can do this by calling on either of the undersigned, to whom the management of the affairs of the Congregation has been entrusted for the ensuing year.

JOHN JOHNSON,

ROBERT HILL,

O. J. HAYES,

GEO. W. BLAKE,

THOMAS READ,

Committee.

Buenos Ayres, January 1st, 1833.

NOTT,

HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the calle de la Paz to calle del 25 de Mayo, immediately opposite the Commercial Reading Rooms (No. 59), where he hopes, by diligence and attention to his business, to merit a share of that patronage which has for some years enjoyed, and which he takes this opportunity gratefully to acknowledge.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	118 a	dollars each.
do Patriot,.....	114 a	do do.
Plata Macaquina.....	6½ a	do for one
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7 a	do each.
Do Patriot and Patacones.....	6½ a	do do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	44 a	per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	140 a	142 dollars each.
Exchange on England,.....	17 3-16	per dollar.
Do on Rio Janeiro,.....	325 a	per cent. prem.
Do on Montevideo,.....	7 a	per dol.
Do on United States,.....	30 a	4 per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	30 a	31 dolls. p. pesada.
Do country,.....	21 a	28 do.
Do do weighing 23 to 24 lbs. 26 a	27	do.
Do salted,.....	21 a	22 per pesada.
Do Horse,.....	6½ a	8 dollars each.
Natria skius,.....	55 a	56 do. per dozen
Chinchilla,.....	25 a	27 do do.
Wool, (common),.....	7 a	87 do per arroba
Hair, long,.....	22 a	23 do do.
Do mixed,.....	13 a	19 do do.
Jersey Beef,.....	14 a	15 do per quintal
Horns,.....	350 a	837 do per thousand
Flour, (N. A.),.....	70 a	80 do per barrel.
Flour,.....	8 a	10 do per fanega
Salt, on board,.....	15 a	25 p. ct. p. month

The highest price of Doublons, during the week 116½ dollars. The lowest price 115 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England, during the week 7 3-16 pence. The lowest ditto 7 3-16 pence.

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.

Printed at the State Printing-Office.